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Friday, February 19, 1915.

The New Haven railroad also illustrates the wastefulness of war. It is estimated that it will need \$40,000,000 to place it on its feet again.

Moline voters were disposed to let George do it when they elected George Dietz Judge and George Schrader clerk of their new city court.

Villa says he will be contented to hold the office of president of Mexico only till peace is restored. Why not ask for a life term and be done with it?

If you haven't filed your income tax schedule yet it is time to be about it. Uncle Sam can use the money and he has other things to think about than delinquent tax payers.

Wisconsin is considering adopting a law enforcing the rule in vogue in Germany against treating in saloons. This is a custom which may be imported into this country without danger of violating neutrality or impeding our nationalities.

If money is scarce in Mexico they might give the winner of the Juarez fight a term as president. Either one of the contestants probably is about as well qualified for the place as some of the presidents they now have running at large.

Commenting on the dry prospects Iowa is facing the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald suggests that before the prohibition amendment is finally adopted there may be developments growing out of forty-two "red-eye" and "white line" which will leave a lingering suggestion of virtue in old laid option ideas.

It has just been shown up that a Chicago pickpocket operated for 23 years and served but seven days in jail. In that period he was arrested and indicted an even dozen times and the charges always were quashed. This case is fairly illuminating upon the way they have been getting by in the windy city.

The Sterling city council which, after appointing women judges and clerks of the coming election asked them to remain away from the polls and then went ahead and named men in their places has a nice mess on its hands. Another case of the woman scorned. If members of the present council have further political aspirations they may as well bury them forever.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

If Mohammed II had foreseen the troubles that lay in store for his descendants when he crossed the Bosphorus, in 1453, at the head of an enormous army of Turks and successfully laid siege to Constantinople, he probably would have abandoned all thought of conquest in Europe and been content to confine his military activities to Asia, says a writer in Cartoons Magazine.

For years Turkey has been a constant and an active source of annoyance to the powers of Europe. When not engaged in war with one or another of her immediate neighbors, she has been kept busy putting down insurrections within her own provinces, or disrupting Russia's efforts to gain a Mediterranean outlet through the Dardanelles.

Not only has Turkey concerned herself with her own troubles, but whenever anyone else has started a fight, she has jumped into the midst of it, impelled, apparently, by the sheer love of fighting. Turkey may truly be said to be a "glutton for punishment." Since 1876 the Ottoman empire has been almost constantly at war, and before that time, the troubles of the Turk were so multitudinous that he was reduced to the point of bankruptcy.

Doubtless a large proportion of Turkey's troubles may be traced to efforts of Russia to secure a harbor on the Mediterranean sea. However, this very source of trouble has been the Turk's sole salvation. Fearing to let Russia expand and become more powerful, the other European powers, particularly England, repeatedly have gone to the Ottoman's aid at a critical time, and so balked the advance of the Russian bear. Only the timely interference of British troops and warships in 1878 saved Constantinople from the invasion of the Russian hordes.

Turkey more recently demonstrated her capacity for trouble when she listened to the arguments of Germany and was drawn into the European war. While the conflict appears to be

raging on even terms now, Turkey is getting the worst of it from the Russians who are directing their energies against their ancient rivals, and it seems certain that, whatever the outcome of the war, the Porte is bound to suffer.

The Ottoman army is in poor condition, and the Turk's finances are, as usual, notoriously bad. From none of the European nations can Turkey expect to get credit with which to work out her ultimate salvation, and she is in no position to demand anything from her neighbors.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The enactment of laws in various states on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents. The Massachusetts industrial accident board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half the number of persons and makes one-fifth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

A greater proportion of accidents occur on Monday than on any other day of the week. Accidents are said to be due often to fatigue. As, after the day of rest on Sunday, workmen should be less fatigued than on other days, some other factor must be sought to explain this feature of the statistics. It has been suggested that the "blue Monday" accidents are really due to the fact that workmen take more liquor on Sunday, and thus become unsteady and more liable to accidents during the following 24 hours. There is, perhaps, something in this contention, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, though it has been disputed. In the Massachusetts industrial accident board reports, in which the official figures are given, there is scarcely more than one-twentieth more accidents on Monday than on Tuesday, while Tuesday is not much above the average in the number of accidents reported for other days. Saturday, of course, shows a noteworthy reduction, because of the half holiday in some trades.

By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two state boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workmen when he is not yet fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. He starts the morning's work "cold," and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour of work warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States bureau of labor reported that "there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older coworkers, even when in that group are included the occupations of relatively high liability." This was said with regard to the southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed.

COMPLETING COLUMBUS' WORK.

A writer in the American Review of Reviews shows us the canal from a new angle. The cutting of the canal is the avenging of Columbus, he says.

When he started across the seas he was seeking, not America, but the old orient of India and China, and their gold and spices. The heart of men had always yearned unto the east and its riches. There was nothing new in the object of Columbus' search. All that was new was the direction. Columbus went west. Judged in terms of his original purpose his voyage was a total failure. He started straight for Asia, but ran upon the long, broad dike of land we now call the Americas. It has cost more than four centuries for him and those who swarmed after him to traverse and conquer the hindering dike which rose in his path and forbade him Asia. The opening of the canal is the first cutting of the dike, the evening of Columbus, the resumption of the advance toward the orient.

Thus it is reserved for us this year to join in celebrating an achievement which realizes the vision of Columbus four centuries ago.

Danville, Ill.—The work of clearing away the debris at the Odd Fellows building, where two firemen lost their lives and six others were injured, has been started. There had been rumors that another man, a volunteer fire fighter, had lost his life, and it was to ascertain whether this was true that the bricks were cleared away. The injured firemen are resting easily in local hospitals and it is believed that they will recover. This is the second disastrous fire within 19 days, the other being in the Golden Rule store. The loss in each instance was more than \$100,000.

The World Wide War Trust

V. BY CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—Germany, too, has had its scandal on account of the war-trust octopus.

In his speech in the Reichstag on April 18, 1913, Herr Liebknecht made exposures and revelations which created a profound sensation throughout the world. Presently I shall quote liberally from this great speech, but in passing will call attention briefly to the remarkable conditions of affairs revealed by him:

The German Arms and Ammunition factory, one of the greatest ordnance establishments in the world, employing an agent—Brandt by name—whose special duty was to corrupt and keep in his pay officials of the military departments of the German government.

Government documents of the most confidential nature finding their way by mysterious channels into the safe of Herr von Dewitz, one of the managers of Krupp Works.

A great illustrated journal of Leipzig, with the open cooperation of the government and the armament firms, a special number designed to smooth the passage of the military and naval appropriations.

Herr von Gontard, director of the German Arms and Ammunition Factory, inspiring in the Pan-German organ—Die Post—the most violent diatribes against France; giving orders to have a French newspaper publish articles representing that the French war department was increasing its number of machine guns when it was doing nothing of the kind; first exciting French opinion by provocative matter in the German press, and then instigating a German demand for armaments by means of bellicose utterances in the French press.

Dr. Liebknecht was supported by Herr Pfeiffer, a deputy of the Catholic Center Party, a man of high standing in the Reichstag. Authentic documents were produced, and the war minister himself, General von Herppin, was forced to take cognizance of the disclosures.

The German Arms and Ammunition Factory, known in Germany as the Waffenfabrik, is a group of firms rather than a single concern; a great trust uniting under common direction the principal concerns engaged in the production of such necessities of war as cannon, rifles, machine guns, shell, cartridges, etc., and second in importance only to the great Krupp plant itself. Besides its great works at Döhlgen, in Germany, the Waffenfabrik controls the Mauser factories (famous for the rifles bearing this name) and the National Arms Factory of Heristal, in Belgium.

Here is a letter, recently published in Vorwärts, a German newspaper, which affords an inside glance of the business methods of a war-trafficking firm:

Personal Documents. (Sheet 15.) Mr. G. No. 8236, Geheim-Registratur, I. e. number in register of secret documents.)

We have just wired you: "Please await in Paris our letter sent today."

The reason for this message was that we should be glad for you to read an article into one of the most widely-read French newspapers—the Figaro, if possible—to the following effect: "The French ministry of war has decided to accelerate considerably the provision of new-pattern machine guns and to order double the quantity at first intended."

Please do your utmost to secure the acceptance of an article on these lines. Yours, faithfully, VON GONTARD, Postmaster.

(For the German Arms and Ammunition Factory.) To explain this missive—if, indeed, any explanation is necessary—it may be suggested that the Waffenfabrik, a German armament firm, desiring to obtain an order for machine guns, which the Reichstag did not seem disposed to agree to, sought to obtain the insertion of a news item in the Figaro, one of the great dailies of Paris, to the effect that France was doubling the quantity of its machine guns. It can readily be conceived how such a clipping from a leading Paris newspaper would be an effective exhibit to accompany a request to the Reichstag for an order for more machine guns for Germany. Such is armament patriotism.

(To Be Continued.)

When President Wilson Talks

(Dedicator Review.) Last week we had some distinguished fellow townsmen in Washington to attend the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. These men have returned to Decatur, and each of them comes with the story that President Wilson is a wonderful speaker and makes a good impression on the audience he has before him.

One of our delegates at the Washington meeting says that the president spoke to those delegates for three-quarters of an hour and that they "sat forward in their chairs" to make sure to get every word he uttered. The speech was a "gem," says this Decatur delegate.

That is the sort of impression President Wilson is able to make when he gets a chance to talk straight at them. Colonel Harvey remarked four years ago that when it comes to effective speaking Mr. Wilson has no peer in the country; and Colonel Harvey is a pretty good judge in such matters. There was a story in the primary campaign in 1912. Somebody started

against Mr. Wilson the story that he was opposed to further immigration coming to this country. This was in the closing days of the primary campaign in Illinois, something it will be remembered that was called on mighty short notice.

They rushed Mr. Wilson into Illinois to make two talks in Chicago in an effort to stem the hostile impression that was made. He had no time for further talks. A man who heard him in both remarks it was the best work he had ever known a speaker to do.

"But Mr. Wilson lost in the primary contest in Chicago," was remarked to the one who brought the story. And then came the reply: "Yes, he lost; he had a chance to speak to only 3,000. But he got the vote of every man who heard him that evening."

They all bring back the same story after hearing President Wilson talk. Kitchener seldom touches meat in any form except that of game or poultry.



Anyone who has experienced any difficulty in going to sleep knows that sleep will not come until the whole body is completely relaxed. For instance, a very comfortable chair before a warm fire, a stomach comfortably filled with food, a pipe perhaps—or if the subject be a lady, then a book of romantic verse—and muscles moderately tired from a brisk walk in the cold night air, there's a formula which puts many a one asleep a good hour before bedtime.

Warm sleeping garments and warm bed are essential adjuncts in the treatment of insomnia. Cold feet can't relax. Cold sheets are enough to start most anybody thinking of his past sins. But cold air to breathe—moving cold air—is indispensable if satisfying sleep is desired.

There are many foolish ideas about the right position for sleeping. This in a compact ball or braced up on ever position seems natural and easy, be it flat on your back or curled up in a compact ball or braced up on many pillows, is normal. The important thing is to sleep in a position which permits the fullest relaxation.

A common cause of restless sleep is a bed with sagging springs and cobblesome mattress. For the victim of insomnia money spent for good springs and mattress is well invested. It is difficult to relax with your head resting on a hill, your feet on another and a bottomless abyss between.

There are countless schemes for forcing relaxation when sleep comes reluctantly. Sometimes it may help to count imaginary sheep flying

through a breach in a stone wall, or just to count slowly until you forget yourself. But we imagine a better plan is to think away back and try to recall memories of childhood and the little incidents of childhood days.

A dark room, cold air, warm night clothing, warm feet, comfortably filled stomach, a good springs and mattress, and above all, a clear conscience, will permit relaxation and refreshing sleep.

Questions and Answers. Food and the Hair: Is there any truth in the saying that different foods affect the color of the hair?

No. Reply.

Anemic Young Woman: Am 25, weight 109, 67 inches tall, have been suffering from anemia for two years. Which is preferable, Peptomangan (Gude's) or Iron Tropp (Mullein's)? Or a tablespoonful of olive oil three times a day with fresh air exercise? Is it in any way harmful to whistle?

Reply. Olive oil is all right as a food. Fresh air and sunlight is the remedy. You should remember that anemia is only a symptom, and it is up to your physician to find out what it means. Whistling is harmless so long as it is in tune.

Callisthenes for Man of Fifty: Please suggest a good callisthenic drill for a man of 50 who is inclined to increase in weight and be stiff in the knees.

Reply. The setting-up drill as practiced in the army.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

SAIN Welty is a candidate for circuit judge at Bloomington, Ill. His name suggests him to be a man of calm, at least.

P. T. BARNUM's daughter has filed suit for divorce. Wasn't it father who said that the American people liked to be humbugged?

LUCY Page Gaston says she is now devoting herself to saving our girls from the cigaret habit. Why, girrls, we'd never think of it you.

SENATOR Sherman is suffering from an abscess in the ear. Keeping it too close to the ground, probably.

Strengthening County Temple.

Being a daily frequenter of the court house I have protested repeatedly in the past few weeks to officials that there was something in the basement of the building that should be destroyed or buried so deep as to prevent its flames exuding. I have just discovered that several barrels of over-ripe sauerkraut are stored in said basement. The supply is for prisoners in the county jail. I would suggest that it be removed before its resistance increases to the point where it will be impossible to get near enough to disturb it. I am advised it is necessary now to tie the elevator cage at night to save it from being pushed through the roof. FISH.

PENNSYLVANIA suffragets and anti-suffragets are opposing a bill to double the marriage license fee. Maybe the women of that state expect to buy the permits in future.

GOVERNOR Dunne and Carter Harrison evidently cooled off during the winter season. The governor is now supporting the Chicago mayor for re-nomination.

How It Seems.

The sad experiences of life make so much deeper an impression than the pleasant ones that it seems as if we escorted wife's relatives from the Union station at least four or five times as often as to it—Columbus, Ohio, Journal.

CARUSO gave his overcoat to a shivering man in the New York bread line. That's better than pinching him. Enrico.

IRVIN Cobb has taken to the lecture platform. Kitchener would almost be justified in demanding a share of the receipts.

When a Girl Keeps Busy.

Edith Swartzel, chief operator of the long distance division of the Ohio State Telephone company, Dayton, Ohio, has been associated with the company since November, 1914, being line operator for two years, supervisor one year, and chief operator the past year.—Telephone Engineer.

EDITOR of the Fulton, Ky. Leader says folks down his way are very touchy. Old friend dropped in for a visit with him the other day. Remarked that 10 months before his doctor warned him if he did not cease using tobacco he would become feeble minded. When the editor asked him why he did not obey the physician's counsel he turned and slammed the door behind him.

Must Be Painful.

The Russian police have discovered several hundred illicit vodka distilleries since prohibition went into effect. This must give extreme pain to our liquor friends, who are always so sad because prohibition does not prohibit.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

EDITOR of a St. Louis monthly has been indicted for printing a cartoon reflecting on Billy Sunday's sincerity as a Christian evangelist. Indictment was obtained on the initiative of a friend of Sunday, and likely without the latter's consent. It is doubtful if Billy has grown so thin-skinned as not to appreciate the value of publicity, even if it has a sting in it.

Thoroughly Human.

Everybody looks at the first name on a subscription list before signing it. Don't know whether it's a human trait or an idiosyncrasy.—Toledo Blade.

Grocery Gab.

Customer—"I would like cans milk." Clerk—"This Fox brand evaporated milk is the best on the market." Customer (after looking over label with picture of a fox on it)—"Hm. No care for fox milk. I like cow's milk." C. E.

THE paint and false hair peddlers may keep calling on their Kansas customers. That vicious bit of legislation aimed at the fair sex by prohibiting use of cranum replenishment or facial decoration or jewelry before 40 has been killed.

Some Compensation. It is an ill wind that butters to parsnips. The theatrical season is so very poor that divorses no longer have any advertising value.—Philadelphia Ledger.

IOWA goes dry Jan. 1 next. Dav-enport, as most of our readers likely are aware, is a part of Iowa, despite that some of its best people insisted a few years ago, when anti-liquor legislation was first broached in that state, that it was not. It is rumored that the railway company already has put in an order for additional green cars.

SCRUBTOWN, Mich., ought to be a pretty clean city in which to reside. J. M. G.

The Daily Story

A Detective's Reminiscence—By M. Quad.

When I retired from detective work after an experience of sixteen years the public press and my friends were pleased to say that I had done excellent service. On the whole, this praise was deserved, but at the same time, in one case at least, I had shown a stupidity worthy of the greenest patrolman on London's police force. I had been at Scotland Yard for three years when I removed my family to Queen street. It was in an apartment house, and we took the second floor. On the floor above were a married couple named Hadan. The man, as I came to understand, was a manufacturer of jewelry in a small way. The Hadans lived very quietly and made no display, and the wife kept very much to herself. Not as a detective, but as an occupant, I learned that the husband was home only two nights a week.

At about the time of my removal I was set to watch in a general way a certain dealer in bric-a-brac named Saunders. His shop was a good three miles from Queen street. He dealt in all manner of art goods, secondhand, and it had been pretty well established that he bought goods without asking any questions. In watching him I assumed another identity and became a customer. We came to be on quite friendly terms, and I flattered myself that he had not the slightest suspicion of the part I was playing. At one time and another I was the means of enabling a number of householders to recover stolen goods. Saunders had bought, but the man always evaded the law. I got to know that he lived in Jane street, only a few blocks away, where he had a wife and one child. One of our men occupied a room in the same house, and in a casual way he had learned that Saunders was home only two nights a week. He came and went as did my neighbor Hadan.

A year after I began watching the bric-a-brac shop there were complaints made about a certain merchant tailor named Davison. He was making suits to order so cheap that other tailors declared the goods must be stolen. As a matter of fact, several bolts of cloth stolen from a tailor in a town fifty miles away were found in his shop, but he proved himself clear of the law by a narrow margin. I became a customer of his, as I had been of Saunders. There were times when we had a glass of ale and a pipe together, and from the very outset I used my best efforts to get on his little game. He continued to make suits to order far cheaper than his rival, but though his shop was searched again and again no more suspicious goods were found. Davison was full of talk and seemed to be without suspicion, but I got no

information from him to help my case. I early ascertained that he lived in Montgomery place and had a wife and two children. By the merest accident I further learned that Mr. Davison was at home only three nights a week. Now, then, for six years I knew these three men, and two of them were under espionage. I talked with them, ate with them, drank with them and never imbibed the faintest idea that I was the biggest fool in the world. One day a man who was in a machine shop not far from detective headquarters was killed by accident. I happened to be almost the first one on hand. I recognized him at once as the tailor, and the body was taken home. While doing his work the undertaker found that the black hair and mustache and wart that he wore were all false. This was a revelation even to the wife. The affair was published in the papers, and in less than two days it was found that Hadan, Saunders and Davison were one and the same man. He had padded his body to increase his size and apparent weight, and a false tooth, whiskers, mustache and a wart had done the rest. You will say I ought to have detected the cheat by the voice. In an ordinary case, yes, but this man had made a study of disguising his voice.

You will say that a good detective ought to penetrate such shallow disguises as false whiskers. In answer to that let me say that whiskers or mustache can be made to look so genuine that no living man can detect the cheat. The wart was a new dodge and one I was not up to. It was so well done that I had seen the man pick it with a pin and eridge a little as he did it. I should have felt bad enough at being fooled even had there been no case in it, but there was a case. The silver-smith was a "fence" for thieves, the bric-a-brac man was another, and the tailor was a third. He was married to three different women; he lived in three different parts of the city; he carried on three occupations; he represented three different men. All this he did successfully for six or seven years and but for the fatal accident might have gone on for years more. During his career he had made a fortune, and never a person had suspected the disguises. It seems as if a wife should have detected them, but the three did not, or at least so claimed. Yes, I was made a fool of, but fortunately I was the only one who knew it, and I may give the fact away now without my identity being suspected. It would have added more glory to my record to have caught up the silver-smith, but now and then the sharpest of our profession are outwitted, and if I made a stupid blunder in the one case I have offset it a dozen times over in making successes of others.

Sidelights on the European War

London, (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A daily ration of rum is still part of the regular supplies of British soldiers in the actual fighting line, but it is doled out under the head of "medicine," and the quantity allowed is only three tablespoonfuls with rations for two days.

"This small ration of alcohol was considered indispensable by the army physicians," writes a correspondent to the Liverpool Post. "They considered it necessary that the soldier exposed to the cold for hours in the trenches, should have some stimulant available, and experience taught that the 'drop' of rum, taken either straight or in his tea, was the thing."

In some quarters fears have been expressed that the distribution of an alcoholic stimulant to the soldiers might lead some of the men to form permanent habits of drinking. But army leaders replied that the quantity handed out was too small to justify any such fear, and moreover, it is given to men only when they are actually in the front lines or in exposed positions on outpost duty.

As a matter of fact, everything is done to ensure the sobriety of the troops. When the armies are either advancing or retreating through a town the saloons are closed, and the same measure is taken wherever the troops are in occupation of a town. Old campaigners declare that their daily spoonful of rum is a safeguard against certain diseases, such as cholera.

As a matter of fact, notwithstanding the army's purchases of rum, the total imports of this beverage have fallen off more than half since the beginning of the war. Importers explain this by saying that the rum makers in Jamaica and the West Indies are not making as much as formerly, because a greater profit is to be realized just now from the sale of sugar, although the price of rum has advanced about 70 per cent.

London, (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Folks on the east coast have no need of look-outs to warn them of a battle in the North sea. Even when they can not hear the gun-firing they have auguries of the battle in the pheasants in which the country throughout about.

Hours before the people of London were aware of it, many east coast residents knew there had been an engagement on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 24. Almost immediately firing had begun the pheasants made a great stir and fuss, and those old residents able to read the signs realized that the sensitive birds were aware of distant cannonading. Similar demonstrations by the birds had been made on previous occasions.

Rev. W. M. L. Evans, writing from Saxby rectory, Lincolnshire, on the east coast, says: "It may be of interest to Admiral Sir David Beatty to know that a large portion of the popu-

lation of this remote parish, in spite of the censor, knew all about his doings on Sunday morning at an early hour.

"Our worthy clerk met me with the announcement, 'There be rare goings on in the North sea this morn.'"

"Why?" I inquired.

"The pheasants in all over the place with their fuss," was the reply. "Many villagers," adds the rector, "confirm his statement as to the excited condition of the birds."

The London Times, investigating the matter, finds that pheasants elsewhere along the coast have displayed the same uneasiness during naval engagements. Their sensitive organs catches the faintest distant tremors, when the human ear is not disturbed.

Melbourne, (Correspondence to the Associated Press).—An interesting newspaper discussion has arisen in Australia over the question whether the commonwealth is doing its duty in the number of troops it is sending to the war.

Joseph Cook, former liberal premier, and Senator E. D. Miller, the former minister for defense in Cook's cabinet, who are now both members of the opposition, are siding with various papers which charge that Australia is behind Canada, and even New Zealand, in showing its loyalty to the empire. They contend that at least 100,000 men should be dispatched from Australia this year, whereas the Fisher ministry now in power is providing for only 2,000 volunteers monthly, in addition to the first contingent of 20,000.

The minister of defense, Senator Pearce, declares that the government is doing all that it can and that by June 1 Australia will be represented at the front or in Egypt—where the first expeditionary force is now in training—by some 40,000 fully equipped soldiers. For reasons of military secrecy the figures showing the rate of enlistment are not given out. While the minister Pearce asserts that the recruiting is satisfactory, opposition newspapers charge that the ministry is lax in not providing a stupping and publicity campaign to stir up latest patriotism.

Feb. 19 in American History.

1821—Congress passed a bill to the United States and Spain ceding Florida to the former, was ratified by Spain.

1805—Confederates abandoned Fort Anderson, N. C. to the enemy. Sherman's army destroyed the arsenal, depots, foundries and other property at Columbia, S. C.

1913—The deposed president and vice president of Mexico, Madero and Suarez, killed while under prison guard by unknown assassins.